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New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1869.

TRIPLE SHEET.

Government reports from Madrid represent that the insurgents are giving way, and that an effort is being made to compromise with the Republicans in the Cortes yet the revolt is gaining prominent accessions. English and French societies petition the Regent to urge emancipation in the Spanish colonies. King William's speech makes note of several reforms in the Eastern provinces of Prussia, including measures for education and selfgovernment. A Church Congress is sitting at Liverpool The protest against the action of Napoleon in delaying the convocation of the Legislature has expanded into a call for a meeting of that body. The full official regulations for the navigation of the Suez Canal have now been made. The Cubans have issued an appeal with reference to the Hornet. The Government will take no further action on the Cubau question until the meeting of Congress. Ex-President Lopez of Paraguay has retreated to Boliva with a few personal adherents.

Both Houses of the Virginia Legislature have ratified the Constitutional Amendments, and adjourned to October 18. The President has appointed November 18 as a day of National Thanksgiving. A case is now before the United States Supreme Court which involves the liability of military officers for property seized by them during the Rebellion. The Report of the Freedmen's Bureau shows a gratifying advancement in the cause of education among the negroes. Secretary Cresswell has opened negotiations for a reduction of letter postage between the United States and Great Britain. Vice-President Colfax, while in Salt Lake City, expressed his views on polygamy. The Vigliance Committee at Seymour, Ind., has hanged another notorious desperado. The propeller Omar Pasha has been burned at Detroit. Lady Thorn won the great race at Narragansett Park, making very fast time. The Eckford Base-Ball Club was beaten by the Nationals of Washington by a

score of 5 to 2. William Varley, more widely known as Reddy the Blacksmith, was yesterday acquitted on trial for the robbery of Graham. Gov. Hoffman will use his influence to obtain a parade-ground for the First Division of the National Guard in the Central Park. An acoustic tele graph is a new invention successfully tried a few days ago in Brooklyn. The Court of Appeals decides that an order for arrest is not appealable. A distillery in Harlem was burned, several firemen being injured by the falling walls. The predicted tidal wave did not come, but several steamboat men took the precaution to get up steam. More pavements have been ordered by the Aldermen and Assistants, and some salaries have been in-

creased. Gold, 1311, 1311, 1301. Temperature, 52, 63, 64, 59. -We print on our First Page a variety of Foreign Correspondence, including letters from our regular representatives in London and Paris, and our special representative at the International Peace and Liberty Congress in Switzerland, together with the opening letters of two attractive series of American Explorations; on the Second Page, a careful review of the East India cotton culture by an expert, with home correspondence; on the Fourth Page, letters from the people, an account of the Bible House, and Local Miscellany; on the Fifth Page, Personal, Local Miscellany, and the Courts; on the Eighth, Literary Items; and on the Eleventh accounts of the Pennsylvania State Fair and of the Commerce of the Great Lakes.

The most outspoken expression of opinion on the subject of polygamy which any American statesman has yet dared to make in the midst of its defenders and votaries, has been made in Salt Lake City by Vice-President Colfax. If such manly speech could be followed by equally bold and comprehensive action, the plague spot on the Great Basin might the sooner disappear.

The dispatches from Mississippi concerning the approaching election are sufficiently varied to suit the most captions reader. Either party can find that everything is going on splendidly, made. and each can establish the outrages of the Of other and not unimportant matters in- which are never definitely ascertained. It is slave-traders and slave-holders-no thanks to lea the 18th inst.

other. For ourselves, we prefer for once to imitate a noted United States Senator, and wait for the facts.

In the midst of the excitements with which the country has just been agitated, the calm and moderate words in which the President exhorts to National Thanksgiving come like a strain of peaceful music on the battle-field. We are prone always to think that the former. times were better than these, and to believe that we never are but always are to be blessed. Yet when we reflect that we are everywhere at peace; that the lately rebellious section of our country is rapidly recovering its material prosperity, and surely and steadily approaching complete representation once more in our National councils; when we witness the peaceful triumphs of our advancing civilization, which one day span a continent and the next reach across an ocean: when we see our taxes diminishing, our National Debt steadily reduced, and our credit advancing, we may well take up the strain which the President has lifted, and render "Praise and Thanksgiving to the Supreme "Author from whom such blessings flow, devontly imploring a continuance of his

Franklin Pierce had so far passed out of the public notice, and the evils he wrought had been so far fought out of the life of the Nation, that his death will produce a less marked impression than the great place he held and the history he helped to make would warrant. Mr. Pierce was a small man, placed by a succession of accidents at the head of the Government, when events too great for his control, or even for his Comprehension, were in progress. He doubtless believed he was serving the country by his super-serviceable zeal to execute Fugitive Slave law, to throw the away the Missouri Compromise, to force Border Ruffian rule upon Kansas, to make the Slaveholders' policy National. Now that the country has brought the devices of the men who used him to nought, we can well afford, by his open grave, to recall rather his private virtues and the genial characteristics which surrounded him with devoted friends, who will to-day, with more feeling than always follows the remains of the distinguished dead, sincerely mourn the loss of our XIVth President.

The acquittal of Mr. William Varley will surprise no one. Aside from his character, the case against him was weak. A man who goes around town all the evening visiting concertsaloons and rum-shops, drinking freely and mixing with low company, is apt to lose money by robbery or otherwise, and at 1 o'clock in the morning, if he falls in with a dozen strangers, gets in a quarrel and is robbed, the chance is small that he can tell accurately who did it. In the present case, the complainant was the only one who could tell whether Varley robbed him; and on this vital point he was not at all sure; therefore, on legal grounds at least, the prisoner was set free. This case owes its importance to the character of the alleged offender. He keeps one of the most notoriously wicked dens in New-York; he is the head of a strong organization of shoulderhitters who do the hard work and hard voting of Tammany Hall. He is constantly under surveillance of the police as a man to be closely watched. His theatrical flight to California, his capture, and the sensational articles about him constantly appearing in the newspapers, are all so much capital for next month, when Mr. Varley will doubtless appear in the political field as an innocent martyr, and work with even more efficiency than ever for the good friends who brought him back from the gold regions, ostentatiously tried him when there was no probability of his conviction, and shed secret tears of gladness when a jury of his countrymen had given him the liberty so urgently necessary for party interests in his section of the city. Henceforth let us duly respect Justice and William Varley,

LAST WORDS.

To many of our more distant readers this is our last opportunity for addressing a final word on the importance of the elections to be held early next week in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Wherever citizens rightfully entitled to vote in either of those States are absent from their homes, we beg them to return in time for next Tuesday's duty. Wherever they are thinking of arrangements that will call them away or keep them too busy at home to attend the polls, we beg them at once to revise their plans, and remember that the first claim on their time, that day, is their Country's.

We ask earnest Republicans to give this their special attention, because the present is one of the "off years" in our politics, and the tendency is to a very light vote, in which we always lose more in proportion than our antagonists;-we ask it because, at the same time, the issues are in many respects as important as in any of our more exciting campaigns. In Ohio our friends are to decide by their faithful presence at or heedless absence from the polls whether the State that gave Grant and Sherman and Sheridan to the army, and followed them, first and last, with over two hundred thousand volunteers, is to stand recorded against the beneficent principle of Equal Rights for All which they fought to establish and which the Fifteenth Amendment is designed to secure. Will our friends remember that this matter is one of instant, vital importance? The Fifteenth Amendment is in the gravest possible danger;-their success or failure in securing the Legislature next Tuesday may decide its fate. It will be a burning shame if Republican Ohio, through sheer, thoughtless apathy, should thus secure a triumph greater than, till lately, even her most venomous Peace Democrats have dared to hope. Of that other disgrace which apathy can likewise bring on,-the disgrace of rejecting a gallant soldier in order to honor a Calhoun Secessionist run mad like Pendleton,-we say less. That is more largely their own affair; but the Country will learn the result with profound astonishment, if the State which so nobly sustained the War for the Union should now choose as her Governor the man who so persistently and

ably opposed it. In Pennsylvania, (and in Ohio as well), the question of National honesty stands secondand scarcely second-to that of the triumph of the crowning feature of our Reconstruction Policy, the constitutional guarantee of Equal Rights for All. The election of Packer, or the election of Pendleton, would be everywhere hailed as a substantial triumph of the party that believes in paying the Public Debt in greenbacks, or in taxing away the interest, or in some other way evading or disowning our honest obligation to fulfill our contract as both borrower and lender understood it when it was

volved in these elections we say nothing now. We only repeat our entreaty to every Republican to remember that the Fifteenth Amendment is in danger, and that the National honesty is on trial. We utterly refuse to believe that, in such a cause, such States as Pennsylvania and Ohio can be found wanting; and we call on every son of either to honor his noble Commonwealth by doing his duty!

THE CUBAN APPEAL.

Against the possibility of the protracted detention of the Hornet war steamer, the Cabans have made an appeal noteworthy for its quotation of authorities on the subject of neutrality and belligerence. Vattel is cited to show that in all civil wars the opposing parties cannot be considered as other than independent, and the case of our Danish reclamations, continued from the year 1779, is mentioned to prove that our traditions are entirely favorable to struggling nations even before recognition. Certain prizes made by cruisers of the Umted States were carried to a Danish port and afterward delivered to England because Denmark had not recognized the American patriots; hence the reclamation. President Monroe is also summoned to prove the precedent that in the time of the Spanish-American revolts the colors of the various insurgents were impartially admitted to our ports. France, in the instance of the struggling Colombians, declared that the capture of a Spanish ship did not create an act of piracy. England, in the case of the Greeks, thought that the interests of civilization demanded that they should be treated as belligerents, to avoid the alternative

of treating them as pirates. Such are the new features of the Cuban claim and defense. Against them remains Mr. Sumner's showing that the Hungarians, when they rose against Austria, did not reach to belligerence, though they had large armies in the field and Kossuth was their Governor; that the Poles, in repeated revolutions, never attained it; that the Sepoys and Rajahs failed also, formidable though they were; and that our own Rebels did not rightly grasp it so far as to justify ocean recognition. "The Cubans 'are in arms," says Mr. Sumner, but" where are their cities, towns, and provinces ?-where is "their Government ?- where are their ports ?" We can answer a few of these questions; some of them are met by a bold assertion in the appeal made to-day. But the immediate question before us is not whether Cuba has at once entitled herself to the recognition of the United States, but whether, having secured the recognition of four other governments, we can in a doubtful case yield anything to this fact? We are in no more doubt of the character of the Cuban war steamer than we are of our own most unequivocal sympathies; but the the time is gone by when, if possible, it might have been proved that she was fitted out in the United States, and the occasion has not come when we must strain a point to condemn as pirates those who resist the pirate of nations.

INDIA COTTON.

The article which we publish in another part of to-day's TRIBUNE on the history and prospects of cotton culture in Hindostan was prepared for us by a gentleman who, having been long connected officially with the British administration in that country, has abundant means of information, and has devoted especial attention to this subject. It is important for our Southern planters to know just how far the efforts of Great Britain to emancipate herself from dependence upon American cotton fields have been successful, and how far they are likely to be rewarded hereafter. It will be seen from this article that by extraordinary exertions Great Britain has succeeded in nearly from her Indian possessions, yet the supply from that source is slowly falling off, and the preponderance of the United States in the Manchester markets is rapidly increasing. India has just the kind of soil that is best for cotton growing, but much of this soil is useless without an expensive system of irrigation; and though the Government in time will probably construct the necessary works, little or nothing has been done as yet, and not much can be expected for a number of years. Moreover, it is no easy matter to persuade the native cultivators to abandon their food crops and undertake the raising of a staple which fluctuates in price, and from which they have heretofore suffered heavy losses. The curious and complicated system of land-tenure operates as a bar to any great change, and renders it at the same time impossible for white settlers to obtain plantations, should they feel disposed to engage in cotton growing. The work must be left to the natives, and if they are not disposed to enter heartily into it, there is no power to make

The great difficulty at the start was not to get enough of the cotton, but to get it clean. It came to market in such a filthy state, in consequence partly of the rude method of separating the seed from the wool, by which the seeds were crushed and so stained the fiber, partly of careless packing and transportation, that its value was seriously diminished. With immense trouble these difficulties were partially overcome; but then the American supply was cut off by the war, and curiously enough this circumstance, which was expected to powerfully stimulate the India cotton trade, had a decidedly unfavorable effect. The demand became so active that the poorest qualities of cotton found ready purchasers; the natives returned to their old slovenly methods of preparing the lint for market; the reputation of India cotton fell; and when the war was over, and the Southern States began to export, hardly anybody would touch the Hindostan article, and a panic was the consequence. The India planters have never entirely recovered from the effects of this widespread bankruptcy, and it will be long before they consent to devote a larger share of their farms to a crop from which they have suffered so severely. It may safely be predicted therefore that the United States will retain the first position in the cotton markets of Great Britain which they always held before the war, and surrendered only for a very few years.

The recurrence yesterday in Brooklyn of an accident lamentably frequent, suggests a field for inventions in obviating the dangers of gas. A young man from the country was visiting his brother. On retiring, he blew out the gaslight, being unaccustomed to its use, went to bed without turning it off, and was suffocated. Only a few days ago an entire family in Jamaica, L. I., having inhaled, gas during the night, was resuscitated with the greatest difficulty. In another instance, a gentleman in feeble health usually kept the gas burning to warm his sleeping apartment; a momentary interruption of the flow, caused by stiffness in the working of the meter, extinguished the light; the sleep of death ensued before morning.

Many fires take place in cities the causes of

believed, however, by those who have examined the subject, that a considerable proportion of them result from escaping gas. 'Inc flow from an unlighted burner, left turned on in a in ignorance of the moral truth that the only closed room, accumulates in time in sufficient | use of the institution is as a test and trial of quantity to take fire from a stove, or a burner | ter national character, and she will grant that happens to be lighted, and the destruction of the building is an affair of minutes. It would seem that some contrivance could be, and ought to be, devised to prevent this flow before any mischief was done. The latter result might be accomplished, perhaps, by some electrical attachment, so arranged that the escape of the gas would ring an alarm. A small battery would not be a heavy expense, and the gas-pipes might take the place of wires. Perhaps this suggestion may incite the invention of new safeguards to life and property.

AMERICAN EXPLORATIONS.

A year ago there were few educated Americans who would not have stared with surprise had any one told them that there were regions within the boundaries of the United States of which civilized man knew as little as he did of the steppes of Asia. Yet the adventures of Powell on the Colorado, and of Morgan in the great interior basin of Utah and Nevada, show that the geography of our Western territories is yet only half learned, and that men who burn with the thirst of discovery have no need to cool their ardor in Arctic snows or journey to the inhospitable wildernesses of Central Africa. It is only a little more than sixty years since Meriwether Lewis and William Clark made their adventurous expedition from the Mississippi to the mouth of the Columbia, and spent in the examination of the savage territories now comprising Missouri, Kansas, Dacotah, Montana, and Oregon, nearly two years and a half full of intense privation and peril. Many now living carremember the joy with which their return was hailed after they had long been given up for dead, and the eagerness of the public to read their narrative. We have scattered our settlements far and wide over the country which they explored with so much difficulty, and are apt to fancy, because it has been crossed and recrossed so often, that we know nearly all it contains. The last great geographical secret of the United States was disclosed, it is true, when Col. Powell passed through the Canons of the Colorado; but there are many remote regions of wide extent which have never been trodden by any white man except some stray miner or trapper, and in which the scientific explorer will still find a tempting field of research.

The Morgan party, of whose adventures we begin a narrative this morning, started from the Reese River mining region of Nevada, and surveyed, in a ten months' journey, an almost unknown country lying to the south and southwest of the Great Salt Lake. There, among the ruins of a long forgotten civilization, they found a wonderful deposit of salt, covering a basin ten by three miles in extent to an average depth of four feet. Silver, mineral springs, and in some places a luxuriant vegetation, not to speak of abundance of game, are among the other items of their report, and it can hardly be doubted that the country through which they passed will before long support thousands of mining and agricultural settlers.

In another letter, also published this morning, a California correspondent describes a region of the Pacific coast which, though it has been explored, is virtually unknown to the civilized world. Between the range of mountains which run through the peninsula of California and the shores of the ocean, there lies an almost untraveled district which, at least doubling the amount of cotton drawn for a part of its extent, is a perfect garden. In many other parts of the West there are wonders and every variety of scenery. Why should not some of our enterprising men of leisure, instead of traveling the beaten routes of Europe which they know by heart, spend a few months and a few hundred dollars in exploring with well-equipped parties some of these American wildernesses?

SLAVERY EXTANT.

The Abolitionists of France and England, the Cable informs us, are begging Marshal Serrano to procure Emancipation in the Spanish provinces. They well remind him of his own sad admission that Slavery exists in the world only as a Spanish institution. Here are his very words, uttered in 1865: "Slavery, almost extinct with the last remains of the Middle Ages, reappeared after the conquest of America, and, painful as its confession must be, is now only a Spanish institution, as Brazil, though not having abolished it yet, has promised to occupy herself in the solution of this problem. We well know the great sacrifices made for freeing the 4,000,000 of African slaves in the United States."

The Marshal and the rest of mankind have deluded themselves with the good intentions of Brazil. Once its Emperor was highly esteemed for literary and scientific attainments which, it was hoped, would induct him to the study of humanity; but in his last speech from the throne not one word was said in regard to the enslavement of three millions of souls. The counsels of his pro-Slavery Premier, Itaborahy, and the exhaustive nature of the Paraguayan war, which he has stubbornly pursued against the protests of his people, partly account for this retrograde and shameful silence. The man who could abandon his own avowed sentiments in favor of abolition, had no compunction, it seems, in making a coup d'état at the expense of the Liberals of his empire; and among the consequences of his policy were on the one hand the tirades lately uttered against England for the suppression of the slave-trade, and on the other the formation of clubs throughout the empire with the motto of "Reform or Republic." Don Pedro had best take heed, for these warning words remind us of a certain handwriting on the wall.

To Regent Serrano the indication must be plain, at this time, that Spain is weighed in the balance by the same alternative of Reform or a Republic. If there be any question as to what his Government should do, we beg to refresh the subject with his own words: "It is 'necessary before all things," said he, "and with the sincerity of honest men, to do away completely with the African slave-trade," How long has it been since cargoes of slaves were landed in Cuba? But let us continue with Marshal Serrano's advice: "Now, "in my opinion, what Government should 'do-and do before future events, now "visible, press themselves forward to 'embarrass its action-is immediately to do away with the twin fountains of Slavery, the commerce and birth of slaves." Nevertheless, to all legal intents these fountains are still active, giving out corruption and shame. If thousands of negroes have been manumitted by the war, no thanks to the Government, the main pillars of whose state in Cuba are

the Spaniard, too blind to see that the instru- POLITICAL ECONOMY. ment of cure in 1865 was the weapon of 1868. Spain postpones her Slavery question as ever gradual emancipation by the time her slaves, both white and black, have liberated themselves. But we are talking of a land of paradoxes, of a country of the vice-versas, of a of unlighted gas, or at least to indicate it kingdom of pune contraries, where wrongs are sometimes rights, and rights are sometimes wrongs, and where two and two do not make four. When will a republicanized and honest government arrive to redeem this land, with which religion seems to have operated only in the interest of oppress ion, and intelligence, such as it is, only to make keener the pangs of visitation for the sin of smiting the weak?

GREAT CHANCE FOR PACKER.

There is an amusing story of Edmond About's touching a swaggering French colonel of the first Empire, who having been desiccated by a chemical process, is carefully preserved for half a century and brought to life again in the reign of His Majesty Napoleon III. The fictitious chemist of the lively French novelist has a rival, however, in the real professor, Grusselbach by name, and Swede by nation, who by his own account has discovered a wonderful sleeping potion which will enable anybody to slumber as long as he may desire. Drink some of this magical liquor and your limbs are benumbed, your senses suspended, and life remains locked up in your body, until at the appointed time the Professor (supposing that you have not been broken to pieces, or mislaid, or forgotten in some lumber-closet in the meanwhile), sprinkles you with a "stimulating fluid," and you wake up. What a blessing this discovery must be to gentlemen in' low spirits, henpecked husbands, and hungry beggars, is obvious at a glance. Suicide and the workhouse are rendered superfluous luxuries, and the toothache a thing of

. We advert to this discovery just now, however, principally on account of its possible importance in politics. Many a candidate in a rash moment of exaltation is induced to stand for office and is very sorry for it afterward. How nice if he could only put himself to sleep as soon as he perceived the hopelessness of his chances, and remain unconscious until after the election! What a comfort it would be to poor Mr. Packer if he could go to bed to-night and remain comfortably unconscious of all things until about the middle of October, by which time Gov. Geary's election will be officially certified; or better still, if he could sleep long enough-say a hundred years or so-to let the world forget all about his vote in favor of the slave-trade! When he got up again he would not be much further behind the age than the rest of his party, and indeed we have already a good many Democratic leaders who, to all intents and purposes, have been asleep for the better part of a century, and don't even know it. If the whole rank and file of the Democracy could be supplied with, a drink of that liquor (and they will take almost anything in the form of liquor), they might be saved a good deal of trouble and mortification, without much change in their condition. Except that they have an unpleasant habit of walking about and shooting people, they are all the same as asleep now. In the character of politicians we can't call them successful, but as sleeping beauties they might do very well

A curious note sent by a Parisian man of fashion to an actress, "a century ago," is just now reproduced in the newspapers. He offers her 6,000 francs a year if she will "once a "week, on Friday evening, on coming upon similar unknown lands abounding in natural "the stage, cast a kindly glance upon the front row in the amphitheater." The note is signed "The Chevalier de L- C-." These initials indicate, we suppose, the Chevalier de la Clos, and the note might have been sent either to Sophia Arnould, or Mademoiselle Beaumesnil, or Mademoiselle Olympia-though why La Clos should have been so modest, when, as a dramatic writer, he had free access to the Green Room, we do not comprehend. Chanderlos de la Clos left off writing plays, turned soldier, was made a Brigadier-General by Napoleon, served in Italy, and died at Tavento. We wish we could say that he contented himself with writing notes to pretty actresses, for then he would be an excellent example to the young men of the present age.

> An itinerant nostrum-vender in Missouri has started a new method of impressing the publie with the excellence of his panaceas. No sooner has he lectured his street audience a bit about the infallibility of his beautiful balsam, than an old man erawls up on crutches. The quack immediately offers to cure the cripple, and lo! when he has been bathed a little, he begins, having thrown away his crutches, to leap and skip like a kangaroo. This impresses all the on-lookers, and everybody buys a bottle-the lame that they may be cured, and the sound that they may not become lame. This trick, it may be said, has a Yankee flavor. What then will the reader say, when he is informed that this sharp medicineman is a Virginian. We really begin to have some hope of the Old Dominion.

The University of St. Louis (R. C.) has entered upon the last decade of its first half century. It is now proposed to form an Alumni Association, and the proposal having met with the approbation of the Rev. Mr. Stuntebeck, the President, a society of that character will be organized this week. These Alumni Associations are from every point of view commendable. They preserve friendships which might otherwise fall into decay; they keep alive an interest in the prosperity of the College; and they also tend to refresh that love of letters which too often wanes amid the busy pursuits of practical life. An annual festival kept at the old College, and with the companions of early days, will send back all the stronger to their ordinary work both the clergyman and the layman.

We are always happy to oblige our friends to the best of our poor ability; but the request contained in the following note is a little too

CIND DEAR SIR. I Send this Note to you Enregared to have you tell me of sum one that Sendes the countyfet grenbanks. en the country for i have one that I got for hard labor. ef you now of a estabeshment, en the country woud lick to have you tell me So that i can Send et back, you are liek vies to No ef enne one en the country. whar thay mack them. Address -Send me the address of Sum firme that you no of.

Mr. Andrew Johnson, sometime President of the United States, and now candidate for the Senate, used to be pretty extensively engaged in the pardoning business, and is much more likely to "no of sum firme" that "sendes the 'countyfet grenbanks" than we are.

Dr. Charles Jewett is to lecture in this city and neighborhood for about two months, commencing

BY HORACE GREELEY

XX.

CO-OPERATION. Though I have already 1 considered and commended Cooperation in Industry as the natural sequence or continuation of the progress already made in superseding or supplanting Slavery by Wages, the change meditated is so important, and in my view so inevitable, while it lies directly on the way to the goal I contemplate, that I am impelled to give it further elucidation. I shall not attempt to answer all conceivable objections nor silence cavil, but simply to show what Cooperation is and purposes. I will consider it first with reference to Commerce or Distribu

The present century has witnessed vast progress in almost every department of material production. To-day, far more land is plowed, by a certain expenditure or outlay of human effort, and plowed better. than by our grandfathers; a girl of fifteen, guiding a span of horses, can mow grass faster and better than five men could cut it by hand; our steel plows, cultivators, reapers, horse-rakes, &c., &c., have combined to render farm labor less rugged and exacting, while far more efficient, more productive, than formerly. To say that an average day's work produces twice the food or fiber and thrice the cloth or ware that it did a century ago, would be to keep quite within the truth.

But, while Production has thus been increased by the invention or adoption of machinery which renders Labor more effective, no corresponding improvement has been wrought in the usual machinery of Distribution. Traffic, through all its multiform ramifications, is continually sucking the life-blood of Industry. The machinery whereby Vegetables and Fruits (for example) are collected from the farms and gardens of their producers, and supplied to the consuming artisans and laborers in the adjacent cities and villages, is nearly as rude and quite as expensive as it was in the days of Homer or of the elder Pharaohs. The fishermen by whose efforts and exposure New-York is supplied with the products of the ocean receive but dimes for their "catch" where the consumers pay dollars; the berries from the Jersey barrens, for which the pickers receive ten cents or less per quart, are retailed to our citizens for thirty; the turnips, for which the farmer of Westchester County with difficulty finds a purchaser at a dollar per barrel, are commonly sold by our hucksters at twenty-five cents the half-peck, or at the rate of \$6 to \$7 per barrel; and the apples which bring the farmer \$2 per barrel cost the city mechanic forty miles away many times that sum. And so throughout the wide range of perishable food.

I write in the fullness of a Peach harvest of extraordinary abundance. Peaches were never before at once so plentiful and so good. The growers throughout our country-(and they abound and flourish everywhere south of lat. 40° on our Atlantie and 49° on our Pacific coast)-will hardly realize an average of twenty-five cents per bushel; while immense quantities must be fed to animals or left to rot under the trees that bore them. This City is a great if not the greatest emporium of the Peachtrade, and is not far from the great Peach-orchards of New-Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, wherewith it is connected by many lines of steamboats, railroads, &c. Yet, while the growers have been constrained by their abundance to sell Peaches at a low figure, and often at prices which left them nothing after defraying the cost of transportation and marketing, the consumers have paid for them an average of not less than two dollars per bushel, So imperfect is yet the machinery of distribution that, though the swine of the producing farmers have eaten peaches to satiety, our City's Laboring Poor could rarely afford to let their children eat their fill of good, sound ones. It would seem that here is room for improvement, and that the wisdom of the Nine teenth Century should be equal to effecting it.

Mr. Parke Godwin, an eminent apostle of Free Trade, in his ingenuous youth wrote 1 thus pertinently and forcibly:

"Commerce is designed to bring the producer and con-sumer into relation; that is, if it has any object. But in itself it produces nothing; it adds nothing to the com-modities which it circulates. It is obviously, then, for the general interest to reduce commercial agents to the smallest number, and to carry over the excess to some

the general interest to reduce commercial agents to the smallest number, and to carry over the excess to some productive employment.

"In our societies, precisely the contrary takes place; the agents of Commerce are mulifiplied beyond measure; designed only to play a subordinate part, they have usurped the highest rank; they absorb the largest portion of the common dividend, out of all manner of proportion to the services they render; they hold the producer in a service dependence; they reduce to its lowest terms the wages of workmen; and they extort from the consumer without mercy.

"Blind competition, so much boasted of by the political economists, has largely contributed to the evil. Traffickers, in consequence of it, give themselves up to a regular war against each other; and, in order that they may not be beaten, they are ready to resort to any expedient. They lie, cheat, and falsify products; they adulterate grains, meats, wines, and sugars; they would poison the community, if they dared, as we have recently seen in one or two instances; and they spoliate the public in a thousand modes, by exchange, brokerage, taury, bankruptey; in short, they deceive in every way, and defraud at all seasons; yet commerce in our corrupted societies is the most certain way of arriving at fortune, honor, and distinction.

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distinction.

"We speak here only of intermediate commerce, by which we mean the commerce which consists in buying from one in order to sell to another. The manufactures and the mechanic belong to the class of productive land the mechanic belong to the class of productive land. borers, although their functions are often complicated with the character and vices of commerce, strictly speak

"We know very well that Humanity must employ a portion of its force in the transportation of products, in order to bring them within reach of the consumer. But it is evident that it ought to devote to this task only the force that is rigorously necessary; every expenditur time or money, beyond this minimum, being a real for society."

- The true distinction is here taken: Commerce is essential, since each cannot advantageously produce all that is required to satisfy his wants; but it is not necessary nor desirable that Commerce should appropriate the grist and leave only the toll to Production. We must have men employed in exchanging the products of Agriculture for those of Mann ufacture; but a regiment would suffice where we now employ an army; and we must devise the means of dispensing with the army-or rather, of dismissing it from Trade to Industry and making the regiment serve in its stead. Such is the end contemplated by Cooperation in Trade.

An average rural township, of thirty to forty square miles in area, inhabited by some four hundred families of two to ten persons each, whereof threefourths are engaged in Agriculture, is probably as free from parasites, or unproductive consumers of wealth, as so many people well can be under the system which Cooperation is designed to supplant. It has fewer idlers or paupers than so many people are obliged to support in almost any other civilized country than ours or in any other than an agricultural community. Yet'this township supports from four to ten "stores," partly located within and partly outside of its boundaries, and pays a profit of ten to forty per cent. on whatever it does not produce, but buys from abroad. Searching inquiry will establish that a full eighth of the gross product of that township is paid out as mercantile profit on the goods it imports for its people's consumption.

Why need it pay so much? . Why should it support several families on the profits of its trade, when one man could make purchases of the groceries, wares and fabrics, it needs, and distribute them to better advantage than a dozen can? Of course, if it employs the dozen, it must pay them: it were absurd to raise a clamor against traders as cormorants. They are no more at fault than was the "great wheel' or "little wheel" which the spinning-jenny has superseded. But may not the people of that township devise some means of employing one man instead of seven to supply them with the goods they need, and thus effect their exchanges at an average cost of five per cent. instead of twenty? In a manufacturing village or city ward, the waste is greater, becau few consume their own products to any extent, and the volume of exchanges is therefore heavier, while the charge for house-rent, clerk-hire, &c., is far higher. It is quite within the truth to estimate that one-fourth of the earnings of the poor in cities is absorbed by the profits of retail trade; and mainly of the trade in what they eat and drink. Need I stop to demonstrate that this enormous exaction operates as a diminution of their wages or earnings to that extent, so that \$20 per week to a city mechanic is no more than \$15 would be if the

I Hee Essay VI. a Papular View of the Dectrines of Charles Pouries. Reddield: Lark, 1844.